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8 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
9 **SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**
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11 In re:
12 IMMUNE RESPONSE SECURITIES
13 LITIGATION

CASE NO. 01CV1237 J (WMc)

ORDER:
1) APPROVING CLASS ACTION
SETTLEMENT;
2) APPROVING PLAN OF
ALLOCATION; AND
3) APPROVING ATTORNEYS'
FEES AWARD AND
REIMBURSEMENT OF
EXPENSES.

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19 On October 3, 2006, the Parties entered into a Stipulation of Settlement. [Doc. No.
20 147.] Subsequently, the proposed settlement was submitted to the Court for preliminary
21 approval. By order dated March 14, 2007, this Court certified the Class, preliminarily
22 approved the class action settlement, and approved the notice to Class Members. [Doc. No.
23 148.] The Parties now move for final approval of the proposed class action settlement.
24 [Doc. No. 149.] On May 21, 2007, this matter came before the Court for a fairness hearing
25 regarding judicial approval of the Parties' proposed settlement in this class action.
26 Pursuant to the Court's Order, the Parties filed supplemental briefing regarding the
27 requested reimbursements. [Doc. Nos. 152-56.]
28

Background

Immune Response Corporation (“IRC”) is a biopharmaceutical company that develops immune-based therapies for the treatment of HIV. (Compl. ¶ 1.) IRC’s stock is traded on NASDAQ. Defendant Dennis J. Carlo, Ph.D. (“Carlo”), is a co-founder of IRC and was its Chief Executive Officer during the Class Period. Defendant Dr. Ronald B. Moss (“Moss”) was Director of Medical and Scientific Affairs until January 2000, and then was named Vice President of Medical and Scientific Affairs. To fund studies, IRC collaborated with Agouron Pharmaceuticals, Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of Pfizer, Inc.

Between July 10, 2001, and August 17, 2001, ten securities class action complaints were filed in the United States District Court for the Southern District of California on behalf of all persons who purchased Defendant IRC’s publicly-traded securities between May 17, 1999, and July 6, 2001 (the “Class Period”). On April 4, 2002, this Court consolidated the ten class action complaints. [Doc. No 18.] Plaintiffs allege that IRC and its representatives made false and misleading statements about the efficacy of REMUNE – a drug IRC developed for the treatment of human immunodeficiency virus (“HIV”). Specifically, Plaintiffs allege securities fraud under the 1933 Securities Exchange Act §§ 11, 12(a)(2), and 15, as well as, Securities Exchange Commission (“SEC”) Rule 10b-5 and §§ 10(b), 20(a) of the 1934 Act.

On June 7, 2005, the Court denied Defendants’ Motions to Dismiss. On February 7, 2006, the Parties engaged in mediation before the Honorable Howard B. Wiener (Ret.), and Lead Plaintiffs and all Defendants except Agouron reached an “agreement-in-principle” to settle their claims in the litigation. Shortly thereafter, on February 28, 2006, Lead Plaintiffs and Agouron reached an agreement-in-principle to settle their claims in the litigation.

On March 14, 2007, this Court preliminarily approved the class action settlement and approved the notice to Class Members. (*See generally* Order of Prelim. Approval.) The Class upon whose behalf this settlement is made was certified as:

All persons who purchased Immune Response Corporation publicly traded securities at any time during the period between May 17, 1999, and July 6, 2001, inclusive. Excluded from the Class are the Defendants, members of the immediate families of the Individual Defendants, any entity in which any

Defendant has or had a controlling interest, directors and officers of Immune Response Corporation and Agouron Pharmaceuticals, Inc., and the legal representatives, heirs, administrators, successors, or assigns of any such excluded person. Also excluded from the Class are those persons who timely and validly request exclusion from the Class pursuant to the Notice of Pendency of and Proposed Settlement of Class Action.

(*Id.* at 11.) The Parties are now before the Court to obtain final judicial approval of the class action settlement.

Legal Standard

Rule 23(e) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure requires judicial approval of any dismissal or settlement in a class action lawsuit and provides that notice of the proposed dismissal or settlement must be given to all class members. Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(e). The primary purpose of Rule 23(e) is to protect class members, including the named plaintiffs, whose rights may not have been given due regard by the negotiating parties. *Officers for Justice v. Civil Service Comm’n*, 688 F.2d 615, 624 (9th Cir. 1982). Consequently, courts must conduct a fairness hearing to determine whether to approve the class action settlement. *See, e.g., In re Mego Financial Corp. Sec. Litig.*, 213 F.3d 454, 458 (9th Cir. 2000); *Hanlon v. Chrysler Corp.*, 150 F.3d 1011, 1026 (9th Cir. 1998).

“Although Rule 23(e) is silent respecting the standard by which a proposed settlement is to be evaluated, the universally applied standard is whether the settlement is fundamentally fair, adequate and reasonable.” *Officers for Justice*, 688 F.2d at 625; *see also Torrissi v. Tucson Elec. Power Co.*, 8 F.3d 1370, 1375 (9th Cir. 1993). When determining whether approval of a settlement is warranted, courts consider

several factors which may include, among others, some or all of the following: [1] the strength of plaintiffs’ case; [2] the risk, expense, complexity, and likely duration of further litigation; [3] the risk of maintaining class action status throughout the trial; [4] the amount offered in settlement; [5] the extent of discovery completed, and the stage of the proceedings; [6] the experience and views of counsel; [7] the presence of a governmental participant; and [8] the reaction of the class members to the proposed settlement.

Torrissi, 8 F.3d at 1375; *see also Hanlon v. Chrysler Corp.*, 150 F.3d 1011, 1026 (9th Cir. 1998). Further, “[t]o survive appellate review, the district court must show it has explored comprehensively all [fairness] factors.” *Hanlon*, 150 F.3d at 1026 (citing *Protective*

1 *Comm. For Independent Stockholders of TMT Trailer Ferry, Inc. v. Anderson*, 390 U.S.
 2 414, 434 (1968)). Finally, “the settlement may not be the product of collusion among the
 3 negotiating parties.” *Mego*, 213 F.3d at 458 (citing *Class Plaintiffs v. City of Seattle*, 955
 4 F.2d 1268, 1290 (9th Cir. 1992)).

5 *Discussion*

6 **I. Notice to Class Members**

7 The first issue the Court must address is notice to the Class. The Ninth Circuit has
 8 summarized the Court’s procedural obligation as follows:

9 The class must be notified of a proposed settlement in a manner that does not
 10 systematically leave any group without notice; the notice must indicate that a
 11 dissident can object to the settlement and to the definition of the class; each
 12 objection must be made a part of the record; those members raising substantial
 13 objections must be afforded an opportunity to be heard with the assistance of
 privately retained counsel if so desired, and a reasoned response by the court on
 the record; and objections without substance and which are frivolous require
 only a statement on the record of the reasons for so considering the objection.

14 *Officers for Justice*, 688 F.2d at 624 (footnote and citations omitted).

15 Pursuant to the Order issued on March 14, 2007, the Notice of Pendency of Class
 16 Action and Proposed Settlement (“Notice”) and the Proof of Claim and Release Form were
 17 mailed to 41,173 Class Members beginning on or before March 24, 2007. (*See* Mot. Final
 18 Approval of Settlement at 1; Sylvester Decl. at 1-2.) The Notice provides a description of
 19 the nature of the action and the issues involved in the litigation. (*See* Sylvester Decl., Ex.
 20 A at 1-4.) The Notice also contains a concise and clear statement of the definition of the
 21 Class that has been certified. (*See id.* at 3.) The Notice provides the procedure by which
 22 an individual may request an appearance at the Settlement Hearing, as well as how an
 23 individual may exclude herself from the Class. (*See id.* at 5-6.) The Notice also discusses
 24 the binding effect of the class judgment on Class Members. (*See id.* at 5-7.) The Notice
 25 called for all objections to be postmarked and mailed no later than May 7, 2007. To date,
 26 no objections to the settlement have been filed. (*See* Mot. Final Approval of Settlement at
 27 2.) Three Class Members, Steven A. Schuster, Kenneth D. Mulzer Sr., and Shizuko O.
 28

1 Mihata, have indicated their desire to opt out of the Class.¹ (*See* Ex. 1; Prop. Order for
 2 Final Judgment). The Summary Notice was also posted on the internet and published in the
 3 national edition of *Investor's Business Daily*. (*See* Sylvester Decl. at 2.)

4 The Court **FINDS** that the notice afforded to Class Members is adequate and
 5 sufficient to inform Class Members of their rights.

6 **II. Fairness Factors**

7 As an initial matter, “the fact that the settlement agreement was reached in arm’s
 8 length negotiations after relevant discovery [has] taken place create[s] a presumption that
 9 the agreement is fair.” *Linney v. Cellular Alaska P’ship*, 1997 WL 450064, at *5 (N.D.
 10 Cal. July 18, 1997), *aff’d*, 151 F.3d 1234 (9th Cir. 1998) (citing *Ellis v. Naval Air Rework*
 11 *Facility*, 87 F.R.D. 15, 18 (N.D. Cal. 1980), *aff’d*, 661 F.2d 939 (9th Cir. 1981)). Here, the
 12 Parties voluntarily engaged in mediation before the Honorable Howard B. Wiener (Ret.)
 13 through which Lead Plaintiffs and all Defendants except for Agouron reached an
 14 agreement-in-principle to settle the claims in the litigation. (*See* Mot. for Prelim. Approval
 15 at 2.) Subsequently, Lead Plaintiffs and Agouron also reached an agreement-in-principle to
 16 settle. (*See id.*) Accordingly, such negotiations are highly indicative of fairness.

17 The inquiry now before the Court is whether the proposed settlement is
 18 fundamentally fair, adequate, and reasonable such that the Court may approve the class
 19 action settlement. The Court will address each of the several factors set forth above.

20 **A. *The Strength of Plaintiffs’ Case***

21 Plaintiffs’ case involves federal securities claims asserted against Defendants under
 22 Section 10(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Section 11 of the Securities Act
 23 of 1933. (*See* Mot. Final Approval of Settlement at 6.) In order to prevail on a Section
 24 10(b) claim, Plaintiffs would have the burden of establishing: “(1) a misrepresentation or
 25 omission of a material fact, (2) reliance, (3) scienter, and (4) resulting damages.” *Paracor*
 26

27
 28 ¹ Although Defendants object to the propriety of Mr. Schuster and Mr. Mulzer, Sr.’s notices
 indicating that they desire to opt-out, the Court includes them only as a matter of record. The Court
 at this time is not making a finding that such opt-outs are adequate or valid.

1 *Finance, Inc. v. General Elec. Capital Corp.*, 96 F.3d 1151, 1157 (9th Cir. 1996) (citing
 2 *Bell v. Cameron Meadows Land Co.*, 669 F.2d 1278, 1281 (9th Cir. 1982)). Accordingly,
 3 Plaintiffs contend that they “would have to prove Defendants participated in the public
 4 dissemination of misleading information, that the information was material to investors in
 5 determining whether to purchase Immune Response securities, that the information
 6 materially affected the price of Immune Response securities, and that Defendants withheld
 7 information either with actual intent to deceive, manipulate, or defraud, or that Defendants
 8 recklessly disregarded these facts and their consequences.” (*See* Mot. Final Approval of
 9 Settlement at 6.)

10 To prevail on the Section 11 claim, Plaintiffs would have to prove “(1) that the
 11 registration statement contained an omission or misrepresentation, and (2) that the omission
 12 or misrepresentation was material, that is, it would have misled a reasonable investor about
 13 the nature of his or her investment.” *In re Stac Elecs. Sec. Litig.*, 89 F.3d 1399, 1403-04
 14 (9th Cir. 1996) (quoting *Kaplan v. Rose*, 49 F.3d 1363, 1371 (9th Cir. 1994)). However,
 15 “[n]o scienter is required for liability under § 11; defendants will be liable for innocent or
 16 negligent material misstatements or omissions.” *Id.* (citing *Herman & MacLean v.*
 17 *Huddleston*, 459 U.S. 375, 382 (1983)).

18 Plaintiffs believe that their claims are meritorious and fully supported by the
 19 evidence obtained. (*See* Mot. Final Approval of Settlement at 7.) Plaintiffs claim that their
 20 “investigation included identifying and contacting former Immune Response employees,
 21 and the scientists who performed the REMUNE study, and retention and consultation with
 22 experts in the drug at issue, the FDA approval process, materiality, loss causation and
 23 damages.” (*Id.* at 5.) Additionally, Plaintiffs survived Defendants’ Motion to Dismiss and
 24 Defendants’ subsequent challenges to this Court’s order. However, Plaintiffs contend that
 25 “Defendants were prepared to mount a vigorous defense to Lead Plaintiffs’ claims.” (*Id.* at
 26 7.) According to Plaintiffs, “Immune Response Defendants have maintained that Lead
 27 Plaintiffs’ Class Period is improperly long and that Lead Plaintiffs sued prematurely.” (*Id.*)
 28 Also, Plaintiffs assert that the “Immune Response Defendants also would continue to claim

1 that the market was fully aware of risks that REMUNE would not be deemed to be
 2 efficacious and that it would not necessarily complete clinical trials and be approved for
 3 marketing.” (*Id.*) Additionally, Plaintiffs assert that Defendant “Agouron pressed credible
 4 arguments that none of the statements attributed to it were false or misleading.” (*Id.*) The
 5 Court also recognizes that the issues of scienter and causation are complex and difficult to
 6 establish at trial.

7 At this time, it is not appropriate for the Court to attempt to settle these questions of
 8 law and fact:

9 [T]he settlement or fairness hearing is not to be turned into a trial or rehearsal
 10 for trial on the merits. Neither the trial court nor [the appellate court] is to reach
 11 any ultimate conclusions on the contested issues of fact and law which underlie
 12 the merits of the dispute, for it is the very uncertainty of outcome in litigation
 and avoidance of wasteful and expensive litigation that induce consensual
 settlements.

13 *Officers for Justice*, 688 F.2d at 625. Rather, recognizing the apparent complexity of the
 14 case, the Court **CONCLUDES** that settlement is a prudent course.

15 **B. The Risk, Expense, Complexity and Duration of Further Litigation**

16 As discussed above, this case involves complex legal and factual issues which have
 17 already been the subject of drawn out litigation. Additionally, Plaintiffs assert that they
 18 “faced significant collectability issues with respect to the Immune Response Defendants.
 19 The Company admittedly had no money to fund a judgment or settlement—the only
 20 available source of funds was wasting insurance policies. The longer litigation went on,
 21 less and less money was available to satisfy a judgment or settlement, because defense
 22 costs were depleting the policies.” (*See* Mot. Final Approval of Settlement at 10.)
 23 Litigation would likely require costly discovery and the continued assistance of experts.
 24 The trial would have lasted several weeks, and the non-prevailing party would likely have
 25 appealed the judgment. (*See id.* at 11.) Both Parties would thus have to expend a
 26 significant amount of resources if this litigation were to proceed. Accordingly, the Court
 27 **FINDS** that this factor supports settlement.
 28

1 **C. *The Risk of Maintaining Class Action Status***

2 As indicated above, Immune Response Defendants have maintained that the Class
3 Period is improperly long, and thus, Defendants may desire to move for recertification of
4 the class definition at trial based upon evidence produced during discovery. This threat
5 makes settlement more attractive to Plaintiffs.

6 **D. *Settlement Amount***

7 Pursuant to the proposed settlement, IRC Defendants will pay or cause to be paid
8 \$9,600,000.00 in settlement proceeds, and Defendant Agouron will pay or cause to be paid
9 \$400,000.00 in settlement proceeds. (*See* Stip. of Settlement at 8.) In addition, any amount
10 remaining on the first \$2,250,000.00 of the IRC Defendant's third-level insurer's policy
11 after all defense costs in the litigation and derivative litigation have been satisfied, will be
12 deposited in the escrow account for distribution to the Class. (*See id.*) The settlement
13 terms are outlined in the Stipulation of Settlement. (*See generally id.*) The appropriateness
14 of the requested attorneys' fees is reserved for discussion below.

15 There is no evidence to suggest that the settlement amount is not fair and reasonable.
16 Plaintiffs contend that the Parties engaged in lengthy settlement discussions before two
17 retired judges. Accordingly, the settlement is presumed to be fair. Additionally, Plaintiffs
18 assert that they are unaware of any objections by Class Members to the settlement
19 agreement.

20 The Parties have drafted a plan of allocation that they contend is fair, reasonable,
21 and adequate. The Parties contend that this plan is fair to the Class as a whole by taking
22 into consideration the strength of claims based on available evidence. "Lead counsel
23 discussed [the] theories of liability and damages with [a] damages consultant, who used this
24 information along with available economic evidence to develop the plan currently before
25 the Court for approval." (*See* Mot. Final Approval of Settlement at 14; Corrected Dietrich
26 Decl. at 21.) Plaintiffs contend that the plan of allocation "reflects the reaction of the
27 market to new information about Immune Response during the Class Period." (*Id.*) The
28 plan provides a different formula based on three purchase periods; each reflecting the

1 market's reaction to each new piece of information. (*Id.*) Case law suggests that it is fair
 2 to allocate settlement proceeds according to the relative strengths and weaknesses of the
 3 various claims. *In re Equity Funding Corp. of America Sec. Litig.*, 603 F.2d 1353, 1365
 4 (9th Cir. 1979); *see also In re Warner Commc'ns Sec. Litig.*, 618 F. Supp. 735, 745
 5 (S.D.N.Y. 1985). Accordingly, "lead counsel maintain that the plan of allocation will
 6 equitably apportion the net settlement proceeds among all eligible Class Members . . ."
 7 (*See* Mot. Final Approval of Settlement at 14.) Finding no indication of unfairness in the
 8 settlement, the Court **APPROVES** the plan of allocation as reasonable and appropriate.

9 Lastly, Lead Plaintiff Scott Carroll seeks reimbursement for his time and expenses
 10 in the amount of \$40,000.00. Mr. Carroll contends that this amount represents his lost
 11 wages for 200 hours at an hourly rate of \$200, which represents his compensation as a
 12 CEO. (*See* Carroll Decl. at 2.) Mr. Carroll states that he zealously performed his role as a
 13 Lead Plaintiff by engaging in periodic conferences, participating in the litigation, providing
 14 input into the case, keeping fully informed of the case, reviewing pleadings and motions,
 15 and participating in the settlement negotiations. (*See id.* at 1.) The Private Securities
 16 Litigation Reform Act of 1995 ("PSLRA") provides that while "[t]he share of any . . .
 17 settlement that is awarded to a representative party serving on behalf of a class shall be
 18 equal, on a per share basis, to the portion of the . . . settlement awarded to all other
 19 members of the class[,] [n]othing in this paragraph shall be construed to limit the award of
 20 reasonable costs and expenses (including lost wages) directly relating to the representation
 21 of the class to any representative party serving on behalf of a class." 15 U.S.C. §
 22 78u-4(a)(4).

23
 24 On its face, the reimbursement to Mr. Carroll is reasonable. In the supplemental
 25 information provided to the Court, Mr. Carroll states that he bases his hourly rate on
 26 income derived from the fifty-five residential apartment units, shopping center, fireworks
 27 business, and large department store that he owns and operates. (*See* Supp. Decl. Scott
 28 Carroll at 1.) Additionally, lead counsel indicated to the Court that the other Lead Plaintiff,
 Michael Baghdoian, is not requesting a similar reimbursement because he was not as

1 actively involved as Mr. Carroll. According to lead counsel, Mr. Carroll is also the
 2 shareholder with the most losses. Finding Mr. Carroll's requested reimbursement to be fair
 3 and reasonable, the Court **APPROVES** Mr. Carroll's reimbursement.

4 **E. *Discovery Completed Prior to Settlement***

5 Plaintiffs indicate that lead counsel has conducted "significant informal discovery
 6 and investigation on the matters alleged, even though formal discovery was stayed pursuant
 7 to the [PSLRA] while the Parties litigated Defendants' motions to dismiss." (See Mot.
 8 Final Approval of Settlement at 5.) Accordingly, the Court **FINDS** that the Parties have a
 9 clear view of the strengths and weaknesses of their cases.

10 **F. *Counsel's Experience and Views***

11 Both Parties are represented by experienced counsel and their mutual desire to adopt
 12 the terms of the proposed settlement, while not conclusive, is entitled to great deal of
 13 weight. *Williams v. Vukovich*, 720 F.2d 909, 922-23 (6th Cir. 1983); *Cotton v. Hinton*, 559
 14 F.2d 1326, 1330 (5th Cir. 1977). Both Parties' negotiation and adoption of the settlement
 15 terms, based on their familiarity with the law in this practice area and the strengths and
 16 weaknesses of their respective positions, suggests the reasonableness of the settlement.
 17 This factor clearly favors settlement.

18 **G. *Involvement of a Government Entity***

19 There are no government participants in this case. Thus, this factor is inapplicable.

20 **H. *Class Members' Reaction to the Proposed Settlement***

21 Pursuant to the Court's Order, Notice of Pendency of Class Action was sent to over
 22 41,000 Class Members, published in *Investor's Business Daily*, and posted on the internet.
 23 The Notice called for all objections to be postmarked and mailed no later than May 7, 2007.
 24 To date, no objections to the settlement have been filed. (See Mot. Final Approval of
 25 Settlement at 2.)

26 **I. *The Settlement Did Not Involve Collusion or Fraud***

27 Here, Plaintiffs contend that the settlement is the product of arm's length
 28 negotiations and hard-fought litigation by experienced counsel on both sides of the case.

1 Additionally, settlement mediation sessions took place before the Honorable Daniel L.
 2 Weinstein (Ret.) and the Honorable Howard B. Wiener (Ret.). There is nothing to suggest
 3 that the settlement involved collusion or fraud.

4 Accordingly, the Court **APPROVES** the settlement agreement and the plan of
 5 allocation. Additionally, the Court **APPROVES** of Mr. Carroll's requested
 6 reimbursement.

7 **III. Attorneys' Fees**

8 Class counsel has requested that the Court approve a fee of 25% of the settlement
 9 award, *i.e.*, \$2,500,000, plus a reimbursement of "out-of-pocket" expenses of \$261,971,79.
 10 (*See* Mot. for Approval of Fees at 1.) Counsel argues that the fee is appropriate based on
 11 the complexity of litigation, the favorable result achieved, the normal fees for similar
 12 complex cases, the contingency fee nature of the representation, and the lack of objection to
 13 the proposed fees. While the Parties appear to have agreed to the attorneys' fee award, "the
 14 district court [has] the authority and duty to pass upon the fairness of the attorneys' fees
 15 settlement independently of whether there [is] objection." *Zucker v. Occidental Petroleum*
 16 *Corp.*, 192 F.3d 1323, 1329 (9th Cir. 1999). For the reasons discussed below, the Court
 17 **APPROVES** of the proposed attorneys' fee arrangement.

18 **A. *A Percentage of the Award Is an Appropriate Form of Attorneys' Fees***

19 Class counsel argues that "[i]n recent years, the percentage method of awarding fees
 20 has become an accepted, if not the prevailing, method for awarding fees in common fund
 21 cases in this Circuit and throughout the United States." (Mot. for Approval of Fees at 1.)
 22 Pursuant to the common fund doctrine, "a litigant or a lawyer who recovers a common fund
 23 for the benefit of persons other than himself or his client is entitled to a reasonable
 24 attorney's fee from the fund as a whole." *Staton v. Boeing Co.*, 327 F.3d 938, 967 (9th Cir.
 25 2003) (quoting *Boeing Co. v. Van Gemert*, 444 U.S. 472, 478 (1980)). However, "in
 26 common fund cases, no presumption in favor of either the percentage or the lodestar
 27 method encumbers the district court's discretion to choose one or the other." *In re Wash.*
 28 *Pub. Power Supply Sys. Sec. Litig.*, 19 F.3d 1291, 1296 (9th Cir. 1994). "As always, when

determining attorneys' fees, the district court should be guided by the fundamental principle that fee awards out of common funds be "reasonable under the circumstances." *Id.* (citing *State of Fla. v. Dunne*, 915 F.2d 542, 545 (9th Cir. 1990)).

The Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit has "established a 25 percent 'benchmark' in percentage-of-the-fund cases that can be 'adjusted upward or downward to account for any unusual circumstances involved in [the] case.'" *Fischel v. Equitable Life Assur. Society of U.S.*, 307 F.3d 997, 1006 (9th Cir. 2002) (quoting *Paul, Johnson, Alston & Hunt v. Graulty*, 886 F.2d 268, 272 (9th Cir. 1989)). The Ninth Circuit has repeatedly affirmed the district court's employment of the percentage method. *See, e.g., Vizcaino v. Microsoft Corp.*, 290 F.3d 1043, 1047 (9th Cir. 2002); *Six (6) Mexican Workers v. Arizona Citrus Growers*, 904 F.2d 1301, 1311 (9th Cir. 1990). Accordingly, the Court **FINDS** that attorneys' fees in the form of a percentage of the total award is reasonable. The Court now turns to whether 25% is reasonable under the circumstances of this case.

B. Circumstances of This Case Favors a 25% Benchmark Rate

"The 25% benchmark rate, although a starting point for analysis, may be inappropriate in some cases." *Vizcaino*, 290 F.3d at 1048. The determination of the reasonableness of an award must be "supported by findings that take into account all of the circumstances of the case." *See id.* For the reasons discussed below, the Court **FINDS** that an attorneys' fee award of 25% of the settlement fund is appropriate in this case.

First, the Class counsel has achieved a favorable recovery for Class Members. Favorable results are a relevant circumstance. *See Six (6) Mexican Workers v. Arizona Citrus Growers*, 904 F.2d at 1311 (noting that counsel "obtained substantial success"). Although Class counsel admits that a \$10 million award only represents approximately 12% of the maximum provable damages assuming complete success, the Court notes that counsel has achieved this result in the face of a vigorous defense mounted by Defendants. As indicated above, Plaintiffs survived Defendants' Motion to Dismiss and Defendants' subsequent challenges to this Court's order.

Second, this case presented substantial risks for Class counsel. Risk is also a

1 relevant factor in addressing the proposed fee award. *See In re Pacific Enter. Sec. Litig.*,
 2 47 F.3d 373, 379 (9th Cir. 1995) (noting that a 33% award “for attorneys’ fees is justified
 3 because of the complexity of the issues and the risks”). As discussed above, this case
 4 involved complex issues of both fact and law, which were highly disputed by Parties.
 5 Additionally, Plaintiffs claim that prolonging a resolution of the case would increase the
 6 risk that the funds available for a judgment would be depleted due to litigation expenses.

7 Third, the Court notes that counsels’ representation of the Class on a contingency
 8 fee basis over approximately six years places a heavy burden on counsel and involves
 9 significant risk. Counsel has incurred thousands of hours of attorney time and put forth
 10 hundreds of thousands of dollars in expenses on an “at-risk” basis. (*See Corrected Dietrich*
 11 *Decl.* at 27.) In complex cases, such as this, the risk of no recovery is substantial and must
 12 be balanced against an expectation of a sizeable award. Class counsel claims they have
 13 litigated numerous actions on a contingency basis and many of them have resulted in no fee
 14 awards. (*See Mot. for Approval of Fees* at 12.)

15 Fourth, counsel’s fee request of 25% is consistent with the fees recovered in
 16 comparable cases. Counsel provides numerous examples of cases in which a fee award of
 17 30% was approved in settlements ranging from \$1.7 million to \$111 million. (*See Stewart*
 18 *Decl.* at 13, Exs. 3-4; *see also Mot. for Approval of Fees*, App. A.) Reviewing the data
 19 compiled from the mid-1970’s to 2002 in Stuart J. Logan, Jack Moshman & Beverly C.
 20 Moore, *Attorney Fee Awards in Common Fund Class Actions*, 24 Class Action Rep 167
 21 (2003), the Northern District of California found that for securities class action cases in the
 22 gross recovery range of \$10 to \$20 million, the range of the percentage of the award
 23 devoted to attorneys’ fees was 7.6% to 55.6% with a mean of 29.5%. *See In Re HPL*
 24 *Techs., Inc. Sec. Litig.*, 366 F. Supp. 2d 912, 918 (N.D. Cal. 2005). Thus, a proposed fee of
 25 25% is consistent, if not below, the average award in similar complex actions.

26 Fifth, the proposed fee is reasonable in light of the lodestar amount. “Calculation of
 27 the lodestar, which measures the lawyers’ investment of time in the litigation, provides a
 28 check on the reasonableness of the percentage award.” *Vizcaino*, 290 F.3d at 1050.

1 Although counsel have not provided a detailed cataloging of hours spent, the Court **FINDS**
 2 the information provided to be sufficient for purposes of lodestar cross-check. *See In re*
 3 *Rite Aid Corp. Securities Litigation*, 396 F.3d 294, 306-07 (3d Cir. 2005) (“The lodestar
 4 cross-check calculation need entail neither mathematical precision nor bean-counting.”)

5 Here, counsel have provided sworn declarations from attorneys attesting to the
 6 experience and qualifications of the attorneys who worked on the case, the hourly rates, and
 7 the hours expended. (*See generally* Stewart Decl.; Zysman Decl.) The declarations
 8 indicate a total lodestar amount of \$1,700,727.50 representing hourly fees for both attorney
 9 and paralegal time. (*See* Stewart Decl. at 1; Zysman Decl. at 2.) A settlement award of
 10 \$2,500,000.00 and a lodestar amount of \$1,700,727.50 results in a multiplier of 1.47. Such
 11 a multiplier is reasonable in light of the duration of the litigation and the risk assumed by
 12 counsel in accepting this case on a contingency basis. *See In re Prudential Ins. Co.*, 148
 13 F.3d 283, 341 (3d Cir. 1998) (recognizing that “[m]ultiples ranging from one to four are
 14 frequently awarded in common fund cases when the lodestar method is applied” (*quoting* 3
 15 Newberg § 14.03 at 14-5)).

16 Sixth, the lack of objection from any Class Member supports the attorneys’ fees
 17 award. As indicated above, counsel provided notice and instructions on how to object to all
 18 potential Class Members. To date, counsel indicates that they are unaware of any
 19 objections. Additionally, Defendants do not object to an attorneys’ fee award of 25%.

20 Accordingly, the Court **FINDS** that an attorneys’ fee award of 25% of the settlement
 21 fund is appropriate in this case.

22 **C. Reimbursement for Expenses**

23 Class counsel also requests reimbursement in the amount of \$261,971.79 for
 24 expenses incurred in prosecution of this action. (*See* Mot. for Approval of Fees at 16.)
 25 Reimbursement of taxable costs is governed by 28 U.S.C. § 1920² and Federal Rule of
 26

27
 28 ² Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1920:

a judge or clerk of any court of the United States may tax as cost the following:

1 Civil Procedure 54³. In assessing the reasonableness of the reimbursement request, the
 2 Court is “reminded that it is generally not the practice of an attorney to bill a client for
 3 every expense incurred in connection with the litigation in question,” and “[t]he attorney is
 4 expected to absorb some of the cost of doing business as an attorney” *In re Media*
 5 *Vision Tech. Sec. Litig.*, 913 F. Supp. 1362, 1366 (N.D. Cal. 1996). Such an award of
 6 expenses should be limited to typical out-of-pocket expenses that are charged to a fee
 7 paying client and should be reasonable and necessary. *See id.*; *Harris v. Marhoefer*, 24
 8 F.3d 16, 19 (9th Cir. 1994).

9 Here, counsel requests reimbursements for 1) meals, hotels, and transportation; 2)
 10 photocopies; 3) postage, telephone, and fax; 4) filing fees; 5) messenger and overnight
 11 delivery; 6) online legal research; 7) class action notices; 8) experts, consultants, and
 12 investigators; and 9) mediation fees. (*See* Stewart Decl. at 2; Zysman Decl. at 2.) Pursuant
 13 to the Court’s Order, counsel provided supplemental declarations as to the expenses. [Doc.
 14 Nos. 152-53, 156.] Additionally, Defendants have indicated that they do not object to
 15 Plaintiffs’ supplemental declarations regarding the reimbursement request. (*See* Defs.’
 16 Joint Statement of Non-Opp’n at 2.)

18 (1) Fees of the clerk and marshal;

19 (2) Fees of the court reporter for all or any part of stenographic transcript necessarily
 20 obtained for use in the case;

21 (3) Fees and disbursement for printing and witnesses;

22 (4) Fees for exemplification and copies of papers necessarily obtained for use in the
 23 case;

24 (5) Compensation of court appointed experts, compensation of interpreters, and
 25 salaries, fees, expenses

26 28 U.S.C. § 1920.

27 ³ Rule 54 provides that “[e]xcept when express provision therefor is made either in a statute
 28 of the United States or in these rules, costs other than attorneys’ fees shall be allowed as of course to
 the prevailing party unless the court otherwise directs” Fed. R. Civ. P. 54.

1 For the reasons discussed below, the Court **FINDS** the expenses listed above to be
 2 reasonable and necessary. “The reimbursement for travel expenses, both under 28 U.S.C. §
 3 1920 and [Rule] 54(d), is within the broad discretion of the Court.” *In re Media Vision*
 4 *Tech. Sec. Litig.*, 913 F. Supp. at 1369. Here, lead counsel have provided the Court with a
 5 description of the reasons for the travel expenses. Postage, telephone, fax, and notice
 6 expenses are also generally recoverable. *See Greenspan v. Automobile Club*, 536 F. Supp.
 7 411, 417 (E.D. Mich. 1982); *In re Media Vision Tech. Sec. Litig.*, 913 F. Supp. at 1368-69.
 8 Filing fees and photocopies are also a necessary expense of litigation, in particular in
 9 complex securities class action litigation. The Ninth Circuit has also approved of
 10 reimbursement for messenger services as costs. *Harris*, 24 F.3d at 19. Additionally, the
 11 Court also finds that computerized legal research “is an essential tool of a modern efficient
 12 law office” and given the complexity of this case, the costs of online legal research services
 13 are also reasonable. *Robinson v. Ariyoshi*, 703 F. Supp. 1412, 1436 (D.Haw. 1989) (citing
 14 *United Nuclear Corp. v. Cannon*, 564 F.Supp. 581 (D.R.I. 1983)), *rev’d on other grounds*,
 15 933 F.2d 781 (9th Cir. 1991); *see also Sure Safe Indus. Inc. v. C & R Pier Mfg.*, 152
 16 F.R.D. 625, 626 (S.D. Cal. 1993).

17 In order for the Court to award reimbursement for expert witness fees, the Court
 18 “must find that the expert testimony submitted was ‘crucial or indispensable’ to the
 19 litigation at hand.” *In re Media Vision Tech. Sec. Litig.*, 913 F. Supp. at 1366 (quoting
 20 *United States v. City of Twin Falls, Idaho*, 806 F.2d 862, 864 (9th Cir. 1986)). Here,
 21 Plaintiffs assert that the investigation of this case required the “retention and consultation
 22 with experts in the drug at issue, the FDA approval process, materiality, loss causation and
 23 damages.” (See Mot. Final Approval of Settlement at 5.) Given the complex factual nature
 24 of this case, the Court **FINDS** that reimbursement for experts and consultants is reasonable
 25 in this case.

26
 27 Lead counsel also request reimbursement for the expenses associated with the
 28 mediation sessions before the Honorable Daniel L. Weinstein (Ret.) and the Honorable
 Howard B. Wiener (Ret.). In support of this request, lead counsel cited several examples of

1 common fund cases in which mediation fees have been reimbursed. *See Lenahan v. Sears,*
2 *Roebuck and Co.*, 2006 WL 2085282, *22 (D.N.J. 2006); *Yong Soon Oh v. AT&T Corp.*,
3 225 F.R.D. 142, 154 (D.N.J. 2004); *Carrabba v. Randalls Food Markets, Inc.*, 191 F. Supp.
4 2d 815, 834 (N.D.Tex. 2002). While none of these cases are controlling authority, the
5 Court **FINDS** that mediation expenses in this case are both reasonable and necessary. This
6 case involved protracted litigation, which would not have come to an end prior to trial
7 without the assistance of a mediator.

8 Accordingly, the Court **APPROVES** of lead counsel's requested reimbursements in
9 the amount of \$261,971.79.

10 ***Conclusion***

11 1) The Court **FINDS** that the notice afforded to Class Members is adequate and
12 sufficient to inform Class Members of their rights.

13 2) Finding that the fairness factors favor settlement, the Court **APPROVES** the
14 settlement agreement and the proposed plan of allocation.

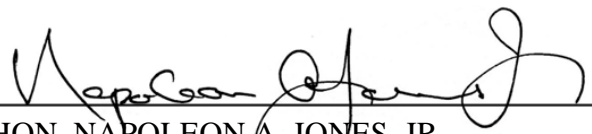
15 3) The Court **APPROVES** of Mr. Carroll's requested reimbursement in the amount
16 of \$40,000.00.

17 4) The Court **APPROVES** the requested attorneys' fees award and **GRANTS**
18 counsels' Motion for Approval of Attorneys' Fees in the amount of 25% of the settlement
19 fund.

20 5) The Court **APPROVES** of lead counsel's requested reimbursements in the
21 amount of \$261,971.79.

22
23 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

24
25 DATED: May 31, 2007

26 
27 HON. NAPOLEON A. JONES, JR.
28 United States District Judge

cc: Magistrate Judge McCurine
All Counsel of Record